

# [Study guide nursing assignment](https://assignbuster.com/study-guide-nursing-assignment/)

This vocabulary list is not complete. Many words are repetitions from your anatomy and physiology class. It would be impossible to list all the words that would apply to every student. You are responsible for looking up words you don’t know on your own. This vocabulary list is only to be used as a helping tool. Many of these vocabulary words are used in your test questions and they are frequently used in clinical practice.

Linda Hoffman. Accessory = assisting I. E. Accessory muscles of respiration = interactions and neck muscles may be used to increase ventilation in Pat’s with labored breathing midlines) Febrile = no fever Ambulate = to walk Analgesic = relieving pain Mascara = severe generalized edema Anural = absence of urine formation Interventions = an agent that prevents high blood pressure Antipathetic = an agent that reduces fever Excites = accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity (abdomen) Auscultation = listen for sounds within the body.

A stethoscope is needed. Apneas = no breathing Bilateral = relating to two sides (left and right) Biopsy = obtaining a tissue sample by syringe or surgery for microscopic examination Brimming = gurgling sound heard over the large intestine = normal, hyperactive bowel sounds Braded Scale = assessment tool to determine if a person is at risk for developing pressure ulcers.

The lower the number, the higher the risk for pressure ulcer development Brickyard = abnormally slow heart rate, pulse rate below 60 beats per minute Broadened = abnormally slow breathing, respiratory rate below 10 per minute, regular rhythm Bruit = a sound or murmur heard in auscultation (abnormal) Cheyenne Stokes respiration= apneas-then gradual increase in respiratory rate and depth-then decrease in rate and depth – then apneas-then the same respiratory cycle starts again.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPED) = refers to diseases that obstruct airflow and is characterized by prognostications and dispense. Diseases that are associated with this condition are chronic bronchitis and emphysema. Clients with emphysema has a loss of lung elasticity, a hyperinflation lung and damaged alveoli resulting in loss of elastic recoil, increased airway resistance and altered oxygen- arbor dioxide exchange (oxygen levels in the blood decrease ( = hyperemia) and carbon dioxide levels in the blood increase (= HyperCard).

Chronic bronchitis is an study guide nursing 1 By accusable 9 of thick mucous and thickened bronchial walls, which impede air flow. This results in hyperemia and HyperCard. The client with COPED needs to be in the orthopedic position = sitting up and leaning forward, to ease the work of breathing. Congestive Heart Failure (CHEF) = heart failure is a state in which the heart is no longer able to pump an adequate supply of blood to meet the demands of the body.

Congestive heart failure refers to a state of circulatory congestion resulting from heart failure. Left sided ventricular failure results in pulmonary congestion, the lungs fill with fluid causing dispense, cough and orthogonal. Right sided ventricular failure results in systemic venous congestion resulting in edema, liver enlargement, excites and mascara causing distended neck veins, pitting edema, bounding pulse, increased BP from excess volume or decreased BP from heart failure, and rapid increase in weight.

CHEF causes decreased cardiac output resulting in fatigue, activity intolerance, anxiety, and decreased urine output. Creepiest = presence of air in the subcutaneous tissue. Crackling feeling often described as “ rice crispier” on palpation due to movement of air through the tissues. (Note: the same term is used with pathologic Joint conditions and on movements of ends off broken bone) Cannabis = bluish disconsolation of the skin and mucous membranes (decreased hemoglobin/oxygen in the blood = hypoxia) Dependent = hanging down (I. . Dependent edema = edema developing in the foot and ankle while sitting or standing). Depression = profuse sweating (diaphragmatic = covered by sweat) Differentiate = to extinguish between, note a difference between things Distention = to stretch out, to become swollen Dieresis = increased excretion of urine Diuretic = an agent that increases urinary excretion/output Dispense = labored or difficult breathing.

The client states: “ l can’t breathe” Dysphasia/Arrhythmia = abnormal heart rhythm/irregular heart rhythm (pulse) Economist = bleeding under the skin or mucous membrane, bruise, irregular blue or purplish patches Edema = accumulation of excess fluid in a fluid compartment (swelling) Apostasies = nosebleed Rather = redness of the skin

Panel= normal respiratory rate and rhythm, expiration longer than inspiration Exhibit = to show, display Expectorate = the act of spitting out saliva or coughing up material from the airways or lungs Extension = straight, increase in angle between bones forming a Joint (brings a limb too straight position) Extenuate = removal of a tube (I. E. Removal of an endothelial tube connected to a ventilator) Febrile = having a fever Flushed = redness of the skin Fowlers position = head of bed raised to 45 degrees Gait = the way, style or manner of walking